STIC EIC 2100 130199 Search Request Form 76

Today's Date: 8/18/04

What date would you like to use to limit the search?
Priority Date: 11/28/00   Other:

Name: Mohammad Ali

AU: 2177   Examiner #: 78414

Room #: 4718   Phone: 605-4356

Serial #: 09/723,855

Format for Search Results (Circle One):
(PAPER)   DISK   EMAIL

Where have you searched so far?
(USP) (DWPI) (EPO) (JPO) ACM (IBM TDB)
(IEEE) INSPEC SPI   Other _____

Is this a "Fast & Focused" Search Request? (Circle One) (YES)   NO
A "Fast & Focused" Search is completed in 2-3 hours (maximum). The search must be on a very specific topic and meet certain criteria. The criteria are posted in EIC2100 and on the EIC2100 NPL Web Page at http://ptoweb/patents/stic/stic-tc2100.htm.

What is the topic, novelty, motivation, utility, or other specific details defining the desired focus of this search? Please include the concepts, synonyms, keywords, acronyms, definitions, strategies, and anything else that helps to describe the topic. Please attach a copy of the abstract, background, brief summary, pertinent claims and any citations of relevant art you have found.

Analyzing Real-time adaptive recommended Set of documents with a high statistical measure of relevancy.

Key words:
"clusters similarity scores", "plurality Documents", "recommended Set", "Relevance scores", "eligible set documents" "High Score"

STIC Searcher: Therese Esterfeld   Phone: 308-7795

Date picked up: 8/18/04 2:00pm   Date Completed: 8/18/04 5:00pm

Set	Items	Description
S1	425406	QUERY OR QUERIES OR SEARCH? OR FIND? OR LOOK? OR SEEK? OR - QUEST? OR REQUEST?
S2	4231986	CALCULAT? OR COMPUT? OR FIGURE? OR MEASUR?
S3	2440984	PLURAL? OR MULTIPL? OR VARIOUS OR SEVERAL OR MANY OR NUMER- OUS
S4	1126022	SCORE? OR SCORING OR GRADE? OR MARK? OR EVALUATION? OR WEI- GHT?
S5	4038867	DOCUMENT? OR DATA OR RECORD? OR OBJECT? OR REPORT? OR INFO- RMATION OR FACT?
S6	4912085	RELEVANCE? OR SORT? OR ORDER? OR RANK? OR ARRANG? OR ORGAN- IZ? OR POSITION? OR SIMILAR? OR ALIKE OR ANALOGOUS
S7	3115719	GROUP? OR CLUSTER? OR COLLECT? OR SET OR SETS
S8	1412951	WORD? OR TERM? OR KEYWORD? OR ITEM?
S9	43811	(FIRST OR PRIME OR INITIAL OR LEADING OR MAIN OR CARDINAL - OR ORIGINAL)(2N) S8
S10	53122	(ANOTHER OR TARGET OR SECOND OR 2ND OR ADDITIONAL OR DIFFE- RENT)(2N)S8
S11	3993292	SELECT? OR DETERMIN? OR PICK? OR CHOOS? OR SPECIF? OR DES- IGNAT? OR POINT()OUT OR STIPULAT?
S12	28652	(HIGH OR MAXIMUM OR PEAK OR PRIME)(2N)S7
S13	22	S1 AND S2 AND ((S4 (2N) S6) (2N) S3)
S14	42414	S6 (2N) S8
S15	32958	S4 (2N) S6
S16	332	S14 AND S15
S17	17	S16 AND S9
S18	22	S16 AND S10
S19	52	S12 AND S15
S20	7	S19 AND S8
S21	43	S17 OR S18 OR S20
S22	20	S21 AND IC=G06F?

File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2004/Apr(Updated 040802)
      (c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2004/UD,UM &UP=200452
      (c) 2004 Thomson Derwent

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

07272061   **Image available**
BOND INFORMATION PROVIDING SYSTEM AND STOCK INVESTMENT GAME SYSTEM

PUB. NO.:   2002-140524 [JP 2002140524 A]
PUBLISHED: May 17, 2002 (20020517)
INVENTOR(s):   IWATSUKI HIDEKI
APPLICANT(s): QUANTS RESEARCH KK
APPL. NO.:   2001-188461 [JP 2001188461]
FILED: June 21, 2001 (20010621)
PRIORITY: 2000-291235 [JP 2000291235], JP (Japan), August 20, 2000
               (20000820)
INTL CLASS: **G06F-017/60** ; A63F-013/00; A63F-013/12

ABSTRACT
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To find a desired stock name relatively easily.

SOLUTION: This system is equipped with a storage means 13 which stores
factor values by stock names and a processing means 12 which sends a
rearranging weight input field where rearranging weights are inputted by
factors to a user **terminal** 1, computes the evaluation of a stock name
according to the rearranging weights inputted to the input field and the
factor values of the stock names, and sends a name list display field
having been **sorted** in **evaluation order** to the user **terminal** 1. The
processing means 12 sends an object range setting field wherein minimum
or/and **maximum** values are **set** by the factors to the user **terminal** 1
and only stock names within a range limited in the object range setting
field is regarded as objects of operation for evaluation.

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

07001570   **Image available**
METHOD AND DEVICE FOR ELECTRONIC MAP RETRIEVAL AND RECORDING MEDIUM WITH
RECORDED ELECTRONIC MAP RETRIEVING PROGRAM

PUB. NO.:   2001-229182 [JP 2001229182 A]
PUBLISHED: August 24, 2001 (20010824)
INVENTOR(s):   FUKAYA KOJI
APPLICANT(s): HITACHI ENG CO LTD
APPL. NO.:   2000-039795 [JP 200039795]
FILED: February 14, 2000 (20000214)
INTL CLASS: **G06F-017/30** ; G06T-011/60; G09B-029/00; G09B-029/10;
               G01C-021/00

ABSTRACT
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an electronic map retrieval system which
has high retrieval precision and can correct a display position.

SOLUTION: This device is provided with a retrieval means 32 which computes
property data retrieved by decomposing a retrieval key word into elements
and weighting them, and rates of matching, a candidate plate list display
means 33 which lists and displays the retrieved property data as candidate
places in the decreasing order of the matching rates, a map display means
34 which displays a map according to the candidate place list, a position
correcting means 35 which corrects the position of a **target item
position mark** displayed on the retrieved map, and a correction position
storage means 23 which stores the corrected position on the map.

06907063   **Image available**
DOCUMENT RETRIEVING DEVICE

PUB. NO.:   2001-134588 [JP 2001134588 A]
PUBLISHED: May 18, 2001 (20010518)
INVENTOR(s):   MANO HIROKO
                 OGAWA YASUTSUGU
APPLICANT(s):   RICOH CO LTD
APPL. NO.:   11-314442 [JP 99314442]
FILED: November 04, 1999 (19991104)
INTL CLASS: **G06F-017/30**

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an information retrieving device which determines the weight of each word so as to retrieve a document matching an inputted key word and can retrieve the matching document with stable retrieval precision.

SOLUTION: A document ranking part 22 selects a set of documents matching a key word 10 from a document database 25 having retrieval object documents and word statistic information 25' included in them. At this time, a calculation expression with which weight never becomes minus is used for **weighting** . A **word** **ranking** part 23 selects words in a matching document D according to relativity, generates a new key word F obtained by adding them as key word relative **words** to the **original** key **word** , and selects a matching document 30 with the new key word F.

06673799   **Image available**
DOCUMENT CALIBRATION DEVICE

PUB. NO.:   2000-259625 [JP 2000259625 A]
PUBLISHED: September 22, 2000 (20000922)
INVENTOR(s):   IBUKI JUN
                 NISHINO FUMITO
APPLICANT(s):   FUJITSU LTD
APPL. NO.:   11-063657 [JP 9963657]
FILED: March 10, 1999 (19990310)
INTL CLASS: **G06F-017/27**

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To make it possible to automatically estimate an error part by utilizing a text whose error generation inclination has been determined.

SOLUTION: An error candidate detection part 1 includes error candidate word group knowledge 1a and detects error candidate words from an inputted text. A co-occurrence information extraction part 2 extracts various co-occurrence information corresponding to the error candidate words from the inputted text. A control part 3 controls the detection part 1 and the extraction part 2 so as to extract co-occurrence information over the whole text area. The extracted co-occurrence data are integrated by a statistic information totalization part 4 and the appearance patterns of a **target word** in the whole document are totalized. An error judgment part 5 judges whether error candidates extracted on the basis of the co-occurrence

information are correct or not. It is also available to correct the knowledge of an error candidate word group by preparing an error statistic integration part 6 for integrating statistic information concerned with errors or a **similarity** **evaluation** part 8 for evaluating the **similarity** of two **words** in the error word group.

22/5/5 **(Item 5 from file: 347)**
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

04737590 **Image available**
METHOD FOR CALCULATING DEGREE OF **SIMILARITY** BETWEEN **WORDS**

PUB. NO.: 06-208590 [JP 6208590 A]
PUBLISHED: July 26, 1994 (19940726)
INVENTOR(s): SAI SUSUMU
KOMATSU EIJI
YASUHARA HIROSHI
APPLICANT(s): NIPPON DENSHIKA JISHO KENKYUSHO KK [000000] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 05-003333 [JP 933333]
FILED: January 12, 1993 (19930112)
INTL CLASS: [5] **G06F-015/40** ; **G06F-015/20** ; **G06F-015/38**
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications); 30.2 (MISCELLANEOUS GOODS -- Sports & Recreation)

ABSTRACT
PURPOSE: To calculate the degree of **similarity** between polysemy **words** or between **words** in **different** languages by using a word dictionary describing corresponding relation between each word and its concept and a concept system describing the master-slave relation of concepts and independent of languages in respect to a similarity degree calculating method for calculating the degree of **similarity** between **words** .

CONSTITUTION: This similarity degree calculating method is provided with the word dictionary 1 and the concept system 2, concept groups corresponding to plural inputted words are respectively extracted by retrieving the dictionary 1, the degree .alpha. of similarity between the extracted concept groups is calculated, corresponding master concepts (and/or slave concepts) are extracted from these extracted concept groups by retrieving the system 2, and the degree .beta. of similarity between the extracted master concepts (and/or the slave concepts) is calculated. These degrees .alpha., .beta. of **similarity** are **weighted** to calculate the degree .delta.of similarity as the degree of **similarity** between **words** .

22/5/6 **(Item 6 from file: 347)**
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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02675319 **Image available**
SYSTEM FOR CHANGING DIGIT LENGTH OF PICTURE ITEM

PUB. NO.: 63-292219 [JP 63292219 A]
PUBLISHED: November 29, 1988 (19881129)
INVENTOR(s): KUDO MITSUAKI
APPLICANT(s): NEC CORP [000423] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 62-128916 [JP 87128916]
FILED: May 25, 1987 (19870525)
INTL CLASS: [4] **G06F-003/02** ; **G06F-003/14**
JAPIO CLASS: 45.3 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Input Output Units)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 846, Vol. 13, No. 120, Pg. 65, March 24, 1989 (19890324)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To reduce the time and labor for preparation, by changing a frame by a ruled **mark** and the **positions** of each header and each **another item** for new digit length by changing the digit length of a part of items for a picture for inquiry processing.

CONSTITUTION: In an item digit length change procedure 14, the change of the number of rows checked by a change item checking procedure 13 is performed by inputting the new digit length from a keyboard input device 4 by an operator, and the increased/ decreased value of the new digit length from present digit length is calculated. Next, in a header position moving procedure 15, the header position being displayed in a right direction is moved rightward or leftward setting the left end position of a change item as a start point by increasing/decreasing by the above increased/decreased value. In the next **item position** change procedure 16, the **item position** being displayed in the right direction is moved rightward or leftward setting the left end position of the change item by increasing/decreasing by the increased/decreased value. Also, in a ruled mark frame change procedure 17, the position of the frame by the ruled mark being displayed in the right direction is changed in a form where it is moved to the right or left by increasing/decreasing by the increased/decreased value setting the left end position of the change item as the start point.

   System and method for providing information of real estate
Patent Assignee: JEONG J C (JEON-I)
Inventor: JEONG J C
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
KR 2002009779	A	20020202	KR 200043235	A	20000727	200256	B
KR 371383	B	20030206	KR 200043235	A	20000727	200341	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): KR 200043235 A 20000727
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
KR 2002009779	A		1	G06F-017/60	
KR 371383	B			G06F-017/60	Previous Publ. patent KR 2002009779

Abstract (Basic): KR 2002009779 A
     NOVELTY - A system and method for providing information on real estate is provided to achieve the standardization of valuation for real estate by setting up common valuation items, by receiving valuation marks from a group assigned to evaluate the items, by processing data on the valuation marks in a determined form, and by providing the data processed to clients.
     DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An evaluation server(10) includes an input unit(11), the first database(13), a valuation processing unit(14), the second database unit(15) and a transmission unit(12). The input unit(11) receives valuation **marks** on all **sorts** of evaluation **items** . The **first** database(13) respectively stores data on real estate valuation objects. In addition, the first database(13) stores data on the valuation marks inputted from the input unit(11). The valuation processing unit(14) estimates the final valuation mark. The second database unit(15) stores evaluation mark data on each real estate valuation object estimated from the valuation processing unit(14). The transmission unit(12) processes the valuation mark data of the second database unit(15) in a determined form and transmits the data to a client computer.
     pp; 1 DwgNo 1/10

Title Terms: SYSTEM; METHOD; INFORMATION; REAL; ESTATE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/60**
File Segment: EPI

 22/5/9   (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014365176   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-185877/200224
  Method for searching similar web site
Patent Assignee: LEE H K (LEEH-I)
Inventor: LEE H K
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
KR 2001092922	A	20011027	KR 200015595	A	20000327	200224	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): KR 200015595 A 20000327
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
KR 2001092922	A		1	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): KR 2001092922 A
      NOVELTY - A method for searching a similar web site is provided to
   enable a user to search a web site similar to the web site with the
   user was familiar by enabling a web server to register URLs of web
   sites and search words and compare a URL the user inputs with an
   arbitrary search word, thereby enabling the web server to estimate the
   degree of similarity.
      DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A user wants to search a web site similar to
   a specific web site. The user inputs a URL of the site(10). A web
   server stores search **words** including **rankings** and **weight** values
   and makes the **first** search **word** group of the search words(12). The
   user inputs an arbitrary search word to an input window(14). The search
   word the user inputs is compared with the **first** search **word** group.
   It is judged whether the search term is repeated(16). In case that
   there's the repeated search word, the search **word** in the **first**
   search **word** group is removed(18). The search word inputted from the
   user is inserted into a relevant ranking(20). The **second** search **word**
    group is formed(22). A candidate web site is selected(24). Weight
   values are given to search **words** in the **second** search **word**
   group(26).
      pp; 1 DwgNo 1/10
Title Terms: METHOD; SEARCH; SIMILAR; WEB; SITE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**
File Segment: EPI

 22/5/10   (Item 4 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014347683   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-168386/200222
XRPX Acc No: N02-128884
  Target evaluation item position **display system for strategic
  planning, displays data in portfolio map, corresponding to coordinate
  value computed for every extracted data set from management analysis
  database**
Patent Assignee: SUMITOMO HEAVY IND LTD (SUMH)
Inventor: MIYAMAKI H; OZONO M; YAMAMOTO T
Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

```
Patent No     Kind    Date     Applicat No    Kind    Date       Week
JP 2001357197  A     20011226  JP 2000150087   A     20000522   200222   B
US 20020013720 A1    20020131  US 2001828900   A     20010410   200222
```

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 2000109740 A 20000411
Patent Details:
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Patent No  Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC       Filing Notes
JP 2001357197 A      24 G06F-017/60
US 20020013720 A1       G06F-017/60
```
Abstract (Basic): JP 2001357197 A
        NOVELTY - A management analysis server (14) extracts a specific
    data set from a management analysis database (17) storing data set
    comprising combination of several evaluation value according to various
    references, based on extraction conditions designated by the client
    (2). The coordinate value is computed for every extracted data set, and
    the data is displayed in a portfolio map, corresponding to the
    coordinate values.
        DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for
    computer readable medium storing **target** for **evaluation   item
    position** displaying program.
        USE - For displaying **position** of **target   evaluation   item** in
    multidimensional space for strategic planning in enterprise management.

        ADVANTAGE - Performs effective display of **position** of **target
    evaluation   item** effectively.
        DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a block diagram of the
    target   evaluation   item   position display system. (Drawing
    includes non-English language text).
        Client (2)
        Management analysis server (14)
        Management analysis database (17)
        pp; 24 DwgNo 1/27
Title Terms: TARGET; EVALUATE; ITEM; POSITION; DISPLAY; SYSTEM; STRATEGY;
    PLAN; DISPLAY; DATA; PORTFOLIO; MAP; CORRESPOND; COORDINATE; VALUE;
    COMPUTATION; EXTRACT; DATA; SET; MANAGEMENT; ANALYSE; DATABASE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/60**
File Segment: EPI

 22/5/11   (Item 5 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014251578   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-072278/200210
XRPX Acc No: N02-054004
    Composite word similarity **judging system judges whether each single
    word of divided composite word is included in other composite word, based
    on which similarity between each single word in composite words is
    computed**
Patent Assignee: NIPPON DENKI SOFTWARE KK (NIDE)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
```
Patent No      Kind    Date     Applicat No    Kind    Date       Week
JP 2001325292  A     20011122  JP 2000140800   A     20000512   200210   B
```

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 2000140800 A 20000512
Patent Details:
```
Patent No  Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC       Filing Notes
JP 2001325292 A      11 G06F-017/30
```

Abstract (Basic): JP 2001325292 A
        NOVELTY - An acquisition unit (22) produces word information list
    from a storage unit (31) for every single word of composite word which
    is divided into word level stored in a dictionary. A comparison unit
    (23) judges whether each single **word** of **another** composite **word** is

included in the word list. A decision unit (24) computes the
similarity of composite **words**, based on evaluation value calculated
by comparison result.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the
following:
(a) **Word similarity** judging method;
(b) Recorded medium storing composite **word similarity** judging
program
USE - For judging **similarity** of composite **word**.
ADVANTAGE - **Similarity evaluation** between composite words is
performed easily, by computing **similarity** for every **word** based on
predetermined synonym information stored beforehand in word
relationship dictionary storage unit.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of
composite **word similarity** judging system. (Drawing includes
non-English language text).
Acquisition unit (22)
Comparison unit (23)
Decision unit (24)
Storage unit (31)
pp; 11 DwgNo 1/9
Title Terms: COMPOSITE; WORD; SIMILAR; JUDGEMENT; SYSTEM; JUDGEMENT; SINGLE
; WORD; DIVIDE; COMPOSITE; WORD; COMPOSITE; WORD; BASED; SIMILAR; SINGLE;
WORD; COMPOSITE; WORD; COMPUTATION
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-017/22 ; G06F-017/28**
File Segment: EPI

22/5/12   (Item 6 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014105561   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-589775/200166
XRPX Acc No: N01-439327
**Database management system in Internet, identifies data item which has
attributes, values and** weights similar **with data** item **input to
search system**
Patent Assignee: HOMEPORTFOLIO INC (HOME-N)
Inventor: BECKER S; ROUSE R
Number of Countries: 094 Number of Patents: 003
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200161571	A2	20010823	WO 2001US5471	A	20010220	200166	B
US 20010042060	A1	20011115	US 2000183709	P	20000218	200172	
			US 2001789395	A	20010220		
AU 200141604	A	20010827	AU 200141604	A	20010220	200176	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000183709 P 20000218; US
2001789395 A 20010220
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200161571	A2	E	33	G06F-017/30	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP
KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT
RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
US 20010042060 A1   G06F-007/00   Provisional application US 2000183709

AU 200141604 A   G06F-017/30   Based on patent WO 200161571

Abstract (Basic): WO 200161571 A2
NOVELTY - Data items stored in a database (15) has several

associated attributes, which are logically linked to stored values and to weight for associated attributes. A search system (20) when input with a data **item** , identifies **another** data **item** which has attribute, values and associated **weights similar** with the input data items.
　　　　DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for database management method.
　　　　USE - For searching and retrieving data from computer database e.g. in Internet.
　　　　ADVANTAGE - Linking data attributes with relevant weightings increase the precision of search results and the usefulness of orders in which search results are presented.
　　　　DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of attribute tagging and matching system of database management system.
　　　　Database (15)
　　　　Search system (20)
　　　　pp; 33 DwgNo 1/13
Title Terms: DATABASE; MANAGEMENT; SYSTEM; IDENTIFY; DATA; ITEM; ATTRIBUTE;
　VALUE; WEIGHT; SIMILAR; DATA; ITEM; INPUT; SEARCH; SYSTEM
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-007/00 ; G06F-017/30**
File Segment: EPI

22/5/13　　(Item 7 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013843997　　**Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-328210/200134
Related WPI Acc No: 2001-536587
XRPX Acc No: N01-236150
　Purchase information providing method using Internet, involves receiving signal by activating specific icon by user, based on which another set of icons is displayed to user
Patent Assignee: PROMOORDER.COM INC (PROM-N); GILES C W (GILE-I); GINDRUP T A (GIND-I)
Inventor: GILES C W; GINDRUP T A; HEBERT D P; PASSINO A L
Number of Countries: 094　Number of Patents: 003
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200123989	A2	20010405	WO 2000US26424	A	20000927	200134	B
AU 200076165	A	20010430	AU 200076165	A	20000927	200142	
US 20010050690	A1	20011213	US 99157173	P	19990930	200204	
			US 2000177868	P	20000124		
			US 2000182701	P	20000215		
			US 2001784395	A	20010215		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000177868 P 20000124; US 99157173
　P 19990930; US 2000182701 P 20000215; US 2001784395 A 20010215
Patent Details:
Patent No　Kind Lan Pg　Main IPC　Filing Notes
WO 200123989　A2 E　49 G06F-003/00
　　Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
　　CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP
　　KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT
　　RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
　　Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
　　IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
AU 200076165　A　　　G06F-003/00　Based on patent WO 200123989
US 20010050690 A1　　G09G-005/00　Provisional application US 99157173

　　　　　　　　　　　　　　Provisional application US 2000177868
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　Provisional application US 2000182701

Abstract (Basic): WO 200123989 A2
　　　　NOVELTY - Product promotional information is displayed as a set of

icons to the user and a signal initiated by the user by activating a specific icon. Another short-listed information is displayed as another set of icons to the user based on the received signal. Five words or less of text are displayed with each icon within both sets of icons as a description for promoting products.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:
(a) Price information providing method;
(b) Digital representation of promotional item providing method;
(c) Method of using electronic ordering system;
(d) Promotional **items ordering** method;
(e) Price information obtaining method;
(f) Item providing method;
(g) Database updating method

USE - For providing purchase information, **items , orders** and digital representations using electronic communication system e.g. Internet.

ADVANTAGE - Orders can be split between suppliers, supplier locations, or shipping locations. Financial arrangement for paying for orders are highly flexible and include mixed payments, customer access or automatic authorization notification. Various process segments are automated to reduce human interfacing in the ordering process.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the illustrations of views seen by a user while accessing information for promotional items.

pp; 49 DwgNo 3/17
Title Terms: PURCHASE; INFORMATION; METHOD; RECEIVE; SIGNAL; ACTIVATE; SPECIFIC; USER; BASED; SET; DISPLAY; USER
Derwent Class: P85; T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-003/00** ; G09G-005/00
File Segment: EPI; EngPI

22/5/14   (Item 8 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013176436
WPI Acc No: 2000-348309/200030
XRPX Acc No: N00-260876
Density function for query terms **for** ranking **the most relevant documents or fragments of documents and for breaking a tie in the** scoring **of** order **elements of a list**
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
RD 431186	A	20000310	RD 2000431186	A	20000220	200030	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): RD 2000431186 A 20000220
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
RD 431186	A		1	G06F-000/00	

Abstract (Basic): RD 431186 A
NOVELTY - For each element in the hit list, its density function is computed, which in its simplest form is the reciprocal of the number of **terms** between the **first** and last **terms** which is part of the 'bag of words' submitted to a query. The larger the density, the higher a document should be ranked. The density function can be used to rank order elements of a list which have been scored equally by a different ranking algorithm and can also be used with other algorithms.

USE - Determining a set of documents satisfying a specific query.

ADVANTAGE - Percolating most relevant documents and passages to top of the hit list.

pp; 1 DwgNo 0/0
Title Terms: DENSITY; FUNCTION; QUERY; TERM; RANK; RELEVANT; DOCUMENT;

. FRAGMENT; DOCUMENT; BREAK; TIE; SCORE; ORDER; ELEMENT; LIST
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-000/00**
File Segment: EPI

 22/5/15   (Item 9 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

012711231   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1999-517342/199943
XRPX Acc No: N99-384634
  Food order fulfillment checking apparatus in quick service restaurant
Patent Assignee: FRANTZ H J (FRAN-I)
Inventor: FRANTZ H J
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No   Kind   Date   Applicat No   Kind   Date   Week
US 5937386   A   19990810 US 96762038   A   19961209 199943 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 96762038 A 19961209
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
US 5937386   A   6 G06F-153/00

Abstract (Basic): US 5937386 A
      NOVELTY - A food order comprising different customer selected menu
   items is input into a computer through a point of sale register and to
   a food preparation area. The computer calculates and compares a total
   target **weight** specification for **ordered**   **items** to total weight of
   bagged **items** by executing **different** programs, to verify proper
   fulfillment of the order.
      DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The food preparation area includes two
   substations for placing bagged orders in waiting queue and weighing
   bagged orders, respectively. The total target weight specification for
   the **ordered** food **items** is calculated based on predetermined weight
   specifications of each **ordered** food **item** . Separate program
   functions are designed for execution by the processor of the computer
   for target weight specification calculation, storage of food order data
   and comparison between target and actual weights of bagged food items.
   An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for order fulfillment checking
   method.
      USE - For checking order fulfillment of bagged food items in quick
   service restaurant.
      ADVANTAGE - As the computer executed specially designed program
   function for checking contents of bagged food items, the restaurant
   personal are alerted by the computer system on detecting overweight or
   underweight condition of the packaged order, thereby preventing
   delivery of incomplete order to a customer and placing a wrong item in
   the bag of outgoing order. As the apparatus has a simple structure to
   check fulfillment of an order, the apparatus is easy to install,
   operate, service and maintain and detects order inaccuracy to overcome
   inaccurate filling of order without extrahandling and heavy investment.
      DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the diagrammatic
   layout of food order fulfillment checking method.
      pp; 6 DwgNo 1/1
Title Terms: FOOD; ORDER; CHECK; APPARATUS; QUICK; SERVICE; RESTAURANT
Derwent Class: T01; T05
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-153/00**
File Segment: EPI

 22/5/16   (Item 10 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

011047902   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1997-025826/199703
XRPX Acc No: N97-021641
   Shared screen cursor shape switching method using information processing
   appts - includes step to erase directions mark shape of sub interactive
   person currently displayed when similar   mark of **other sub interactive**
   person is operated
Patent Assignee: HITACHI LTD (HITA); HITACHI SOFTWARE ENG CO LTD (HISF)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
JP 8286802	A	19961101	JP 9592205	A	19950418	199703	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 9592205 A 19950418
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 8286802	A		6	G06F-003/02	

Abstract (Basic): JP 8286802 A
    The shared screen cursor shape switching method uses a direction
   mark of suitable shape for each interactive person. If the mark points
   to a specific point, the direction mark of the second speaker who
   specified the same point on each shared screen is displayed. The main
   interactive person always operates a direction mark.
    Regarding other sub interactive person, a specified sub interactive
   person is not allowed to operate a directions mark while others operate
   the same. When the **first** interactive **position   terminates** the
   operation of a direction mark it will be erased when other sub
   interactive person attempts to operate the directions mark.
    ADVANTAGE - Shares direction mark by common information processing
   system. Simplifies communication among different person.
    Dwg.2/4
Title Terms: SHARE; SCREEN; CURSOR; SHAPE; SWITCH; METHOD; INFORMATION;
   PROCESS; APPARATUS; STEP; ERASE; DIRECTION; MARK; SHAPE; SUB; INTERACT;
   PERSON; CURRENT; DISPLAY; SIMILAR; MARK; SUB; INTERACT; PERSON; OPERATE
Derwent Class: P85; T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-003/02**
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-013/00** ; G09G-005/08
File Segment: EPI; EngPI

 22/5/17   (Item 11 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

010134010   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1995-035261/199505
XRPX Acc No: N95-027843
   Computer based text classification method for large organisations - by
   parsing input text and deriving similarity   scores **for categories in**
   knowledge base, thresholds then applied discarding least similar **to**
   keyword **set**
Patent Assignee: DIGITAL EQUIP CORP (DIGI)
Inventor: KANNAN N; REGISTER M S
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 5371807	A	19941206	US 92855378	A	19920320	199505	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 92855378 A 19920320
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5371807	A		20	G06K-009/72	

Abstract (Basic): US 5371807 A
    The method involves accepting as input natural language text, which
   is parsed into a first list of recognized keywords.

The first list is used to deduce further facts from the input text. The deduced facts are compiled into a second list. A numeric **similarity score** for categories in the knowledge base, with the natural language text is calculated.

A dynamic threshold is applied to determine which of the categories are most similar to the recognized **keywords** of the **first** list. This is based upon a **similarity score** of a most similar category, and a predefined threshold offset. The categories are based upon their **similarity scores** by discarding categories whose **similarity scores** are below the threshold value. The categories determined to be most similar in the previous step are compiled into a third list. The first list, the second list and the third list are passed to an external application.

USE/ADVANTAGE - For e.g. database searches. High accuracy of method. High performance especially over time.

Dwg.3/6

Title Terms: COMPUTER; BASED; TEXT; CLASSIFY; METHOD; PARSE; INPUT; TEXT; DERIVATIVE; SIMILAR; SCORE; CATEGORY; BASE; THRESHOLD; APPLY; DISCARDED; SIMILAR; KEYWORD; SET
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06K-009/72
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-015/38**
File Segment: EPI

22/5/18   (Item 12 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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009812733   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1994-092588/199411
XRPX Acc No: N94-072529
Method of using electronic dictionary - involves preliminarily defining letter weight numbers individually corresp. to alphanumeric symbols and position weight **numbers individually corresp. to letter** positions in **any** word
Patent Assignee: SHARP KK (SHAF)
Inventor: SAITO K
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 5297038	A	19940322	US 86912530	A	19860926	199411	B
			US 88186721	A	19880422		
			US 88289485	A	19881221		
			US 90463813	A	19900116		
			US 91646358	A	19910125		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 8615342 A 19860127; JP 85215691 A 19850927; JP 867712 A 19860116
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5297038	A		9	G06F-015/40	Cont of application US 86912530
					Cont of application US 88186721
					Cont of application US 88289485
					CIP of application US 90463813

Abstract (Basic): US 5297038 A
The method involves defining the letter **weight** and **position weight** numbers and obtaining a work-representing hash value for each of given words to be stored by sequentially calculating letter-representing hash values of individual letters of each given word from both the letter and **position weight** numbers respectively corresponding to the individual letters and a predefined divisor and by adding the sequentially calculated letter-representing hash values. The obtained work-representing hash values are then sequentially arranged in numerical order separately for even-letter words and odd-letter words.

The method further involves dividing each of the word-representing
hash values into an index section represented by high digits of it and
a data section represented by lower digits of it. Groups of the
word-representing hash values are formed according to the index
sections separately for even-letter words and odd-letter words. Numbers
of the work-representing has values are then stored in groups.
Addresses of the **first   word** -representing hash values are also
calculated and stored in the groups.
    ADVANTAGE - Electronic dictionary which can be searched efficiently
for e.g. spell-check purpose.
    Dwg.3/3
Title Terms: METHOD; ELECTRONIC; DICTIONARY; PRELIMINARY; DEFINE; LETTER;
  WEIGHT; NUMBER; INDIVIDUAL; CORRESPOND; ALPHANUMERIC; SYMBOL; POSITION;
  WEIGHT; NUMBER; INDIVIDUAL; CORRESPOND; LETTER; POSITION; WORD
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-015/40**
File Segment: EPI

  22/5/19   (Item 13 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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003976111
WPI Acc No: 1984-121655/198420
XRPX Acc No: N84-090046
  **Microcomputer system data transfer controller - uses comparison of
  register positions obtained from transfer command and control command**
Patent Assignee: SIEMENS AG (SIEI)
Inventor: BONING W
Number of Countries: 006 Number of Patents: 005
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
DE 3241402	A	19840510	DE 3241402	A	19821109	198420	B
EP 110199	A	19840613	EP 83111097	A	19831107	198424	
US 4635191	A	19870106	US 83546894	A	19831031	198704	
EP 110199	B	19890823				198934	
DE 3380460	G	19890928				198940	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DE 3241402 A 19821109
Cited Patents: 3.Jnl.Ref; A3...8652; No-SR.Pub; US 3411143
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
DE 3241402	A		22		
EP 110199	A	G			

    Designated States (Regional): AT DE FR GB IT
EP 110199   B   G
    Designated States (Regional): AT DE FR GB IT

Abstract (Basic): EP 110199 A
    Method for controlling the data transfer between a data transmitter
and a data receiver on a bus, using a control unit which is connected
to the bus and which controls the data transfer in dependence on a
channel program stored in a memory and
    containing transfer commands and control commands, characterised in
that, after termination or interruption of the processing of a transfer
command, the cause identifying the termination or the interruption of
the data transfer is set in corresponding register positions (BC, ET,
MA, VE) of a first register (RG1), that, in order to determine whether
a conditional control command (ST) following the transfer command is to
be executed, the register positions allocated to the first register
(RG1) are written in from the conditional control command (ST) in a
second register
    (RG2), and that the mutually associated register positions of the
first and second register are compared with one another and the
conditional control command is executed with a positive result of the
comparison and the command of the channel program following the

conditional control command is executed with a negative result of the
        comparison.
            (13pp)
            DE 3241402 A
            The controller is coupled to the data bus to control data transfer
        according to a stored channel programme containing a transfer command
        and a control command. The transfer command is processed and the end
        result is used for selecting a register position in a first register.
        The control command is then entered in a given position in a second
        register corresponding to the position of the first register.
            The two register positions are compared via an operation
        multiplexer of a sequencer control which provides the control command
        or the following command after this in the channel programme.
            0/5
Title Terms: MICROCOMPUTER; SYSTEM; DATA; TRANSFER; CONTROL; COMPARE;
    REGISTER; POSITION; OBTAIN; TRANSFER; COMMAND; CONTROL; COMMAND
Derwent Class: T01; W01
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-003/04 ; G06F-009/22 ;**
    G06F-013/00 ; H04L-025/02
File Segment: EPI

 22/5/20   (Item 14 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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001958436
WPI Acc No: 1978-J7709A/197844
    Transmitter for data between memory stores - has variable word data
    recorded in state marked **off by** positioning **codes**
Patent Assignee: CASIO COMPUTER CO LTD (CASK)
Inventor: KASHIO T
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No   Kind Date   Applicat No   Kind   Date   Week
US 4103334   A   19780725   197844 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 75125870 A 19751021

Abstract (Basic): US 4103334 A
        A device for controlling the handling of data has a main memory for
    storing a large number of record data items in a state marked off by
    record-positioning codes. The data items are formed of series- **arranged**
      words of variable length, each containing characters marked off by
    word - positioning codes. A processing memory of matrix type is formed
    of columns containing words each having characters falling within a
    specified range, and rows, and stores at least one record data item
    read-out of the main memory.
        Characters constituting the foremost word data item are written in
    a row. Upon detection of a **word positioning** code immediately
    following the foremost word data item, the succeeding word data item is
    written in an adjacent row. Read-out of data **items** from the **main**
    memory is ended when a record-positioning code following the last word
    data item of each row is detected.
Title Terms: TRANSMIT; DATA; MEMORY; STORAGE; VARIABLE; WORD; DATA; RECORD;
    STATE; MARK; POSITION; CODE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-013/00**
File Segment: EPI

```
Set      Items     Description
S1     5284307     QUERY OR QUERIES OR SEARCH? OR FIND? OR LOOK? OR SEEK? OR -
                     QUEST? OR REQUEST?
S2    17843064     CALCULAT? OR COMPUT? OR FIGURE? OR MEASUR?
S3    10063415     PLURAL? OR MULTIPL? OR VARIOUS OR SEVERAL OR MANY OR NUMER-
                     OUS
S4     7865949     SCORE? OR SCORING OR GRADE? OR MARK? OR EVALUATION? OR WEI-
                     GHT?
S5    21270586     DOCUMENT? OR DATA OR RECORD? OR OBJECT? OR REPORT? OR INFO-
                     RMATION OR FACT?
S6    10762213     RELEVANCE? OR SORT? OR ORDER? OR RANK? OR ARRANG? OR ORGAN-
                     IZ? OR POSITION? OR SIMILAR? OR ALIKE OR ANALOGOUS
S7     9476554     GROUP? OR CLUSTER? OR COLLECT? OR SET OR SETS
S8     5563812     WORD? OR TERM? OR KEYWORD? OR ITEM?
S9      503154     (FIRST OR PRIME OR INITIAL OR LEADING OR MAIN OR CARDINAL -
                     OR ORIGINAL)(2N) S5
S10     448462     (ANOTHER OR TARGET OR SECOND OR 2ND OR ADDITIONAL OR DIFFE-
                     RENT)(2N)S5
S11         71     S1 (S) S2 (S) ((S4 (2N) S6) (2N) S3)
S12      94552     S6 (2N) S8
S13     103857     S4 (2N) S6
S14        353     S13 (S) ((HIGH OR MAXIMUM OR PEAK OR PRIME)(2N)S7)
S15        970     S12 (S) S13
S16         17     S15 (S) S9
S17         15     S15 (S) S10
S18         55     S14 (S) S8
S19        156     S11 OR S16 OR S17 OR S18
S20        112     S19 NOT PY>2000
S21        106     S20 NOT PD>20001128
S22         91     RD (unique items)
File     2:INSPEC 1969-2004/Aug W2
           (c) 2004 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File     6:NTIS 1964-2004/Aug W3
           (c) 2004 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res
File     8:Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2004/Aug W2
           (c) 2004 Elsevier Eng.  Info. Inc.
File    34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2004/Aug W2
           (c) 2004 Inst for Sci Info
File    35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2004/Jul
           (c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning
File    65:Inside Conferences 1993-2004/Aug W3
           (c) 2004 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File    92:IHS Intl.Stds.& Specs. 1999/Nov
           (c) 1999 Information Handling Services
File    94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2004/Jul W4
           (c)2004 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)
File    95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2004/Jun W1
           (c) 2004 FIZ TECHNIK
File    99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2004/Jul
           (c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co.
File   103:Energy SciTec 1974-2004/Aug B1
           (c) 2004 Contains copyrighted material
File   144:Pascal 1973-2004/Aug W2
           (c) 2004 INIST/CNRS
File   202:Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs. 1966-2004/Jul 12
           (c) 2004 EBSCO Publishing
File   233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs. 1981-2003/Sep
           (c) 2003 EBSCO Pub.
File   239:Mathsci 1940-2004/Oct
           (c) 2004 American Mathematical Society
File   275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2004/Aug 18
           (c) 2004 The Gale Group
File   434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
           (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
File   647:CMP  Computer Fulltext 1988-2004/Aug W2
           (c) 2004 CMP Media, LLC
File   674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2004/Jul W4
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6794026   INSPEC Abstract Number: C2001-02-7250R-033
 Title: Word document density and relevance scoring
  Author(s): Franz, M.; McCarley, J.S.
  Author Affiliation: IBM Thomas J. Watson Res. Center, Yorktown Heights,
NY, USA
  Journal: SIGIR Forum Conference Title: SIGIR Forum (USA)   vol.34   p.
345-7
  Publisher: ACM,
  Publication Date: 2000 Country of Publication: USA
  CODEN: FASRDV ISSN: 0163-5840
  SICI: 0163-5840(2000)34L.345:WDDR;1-B
  Material Identity Number: S278-2000-003
  U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0163-5840/2000/$5.00
  Conference Title: SIGIR 2000. 23rd Annual International ACM SIGIR
Conference on Research and Development in Information Retrieval
  Conference Sponsor: Microsoft Res.; Athens Univ
  Conference Date: 24-28 July 2000   Conference Location: Athens, Greece
  Language: English   Document Type: Conference Paper (PA); Journal Paper
(JP)
  Treatment: Practical (P)

  Abstract: Previous work addressing the issue of word distribution in
documents (D. Beeferman et al., 1997; S.M. Katz, 1996) has shown the
importance of word repetitiveness as an indicator of the word
content-bearing characteristics. The authors propose a simple method using
a measure of the tendency of words to repeat within a document to separate
the **words** with **similar** **document** frequencies, but **different** topic
discriminating characteristics. We describe the application of the new
measure in query-document **relevance scoring** . Experiments on the TREC Ad
Hoc and Spoken Document Retrieval tasks (E.M. Voorhees and D. Harman, 1999)
show useful performance improvements. (8 Refs)
  Subfile: C
  Descriptors: relevance feedback; speech processing; word processing
  Identifiers: word document density; relevance scoring; word distribution;
word repetitiveness; word content-bearing characteristics; simple method;
similar document frequencies; topic discriminating characteristics;
query-document relevance scoring; TREC Ad Hoc Retrieval; Spoken Document
Retrieval task; performance improvements
  Class Codes: C7250R (Information retrieval techniques); C6130D (Document
processing techniques); C5260S (Speech processing techniques); C6180N (
Natural language processing)

6425181   INSPEC Abstract Number: C2000-01-7250R-016
 Title: Named entity extraction for information retrieval
  Author(s): Hsin-Hsi Chen; Yung-Wei Ding; Shih-Chung Tsai
  Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. Sci. & Inf. Eng., Nat. Taiwan Univ.,
Taipei, Taiwan
  Journal: Computer Processing of Oriental Languages   vol.12, no.1   p.
75-85
  Publisher: Natl. Central Univ,
  Publication Date: Sept. 1998 Country of Publication: Taiwan
  CODEN: CPOLFX ISSN: 1027-7676
  SICI: 1027-7676(199809)12:1L.75:NEEI;1-W
  Material Identity Number: G096-1999-007
  Language: English   Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
  Treatment: Practical (P)
  Abstract: Name extraction is indispensable for both natural language
understanding and information retrieval. However, proper names are major

unknown words in natural language texts, and unknown word identification is still a challenging problem in natural language processing. We deal with identification of person names, organization names and location names from Chinese texts. **Different** types of **information** from **different** levels of text are employed, including character conditions, statistical information, titles, punctuation **marks** , **organization** and location **keywords** , speech-act and locative verbs, cache and n-gram model. We also clarify which strategies can be used in which cases, i.e., queries and/or documents. In our experiments, the recall rates and the precision rates for the extraction of person names, organization names, and location names under MET data are (87.33%, 82.33%), (76.67%, 79.33%) and (77.00%, 82.00%), respectively. (23 Refs)

Subfile: C
Descriptors: information retrieval; natural languages
Identifiers: named entity extraction; information retrieval; natural language understanding; unknown word identification; person names; organization names; location names; Chinese text; statistical information; n-gram model; speech-act; experiments; recall rates; precision rates; MET data
Class Codes: C7250R (Information retrieval techniques); C6180N (Natural language processing)

22/5/5   (Item 5 from file: 2)

5196812   INSPEC Abstract Number: C9604-0230-015
Title: Disintermediation and the Internet
Author(s): Gellman, R.
Abstract: Significant changes in existing institutions are resulting from the information superhighway. Change is inevitable, and I offer a way of **looking** at the Internet (a convenient proxy for whatever form the **computer** network ultimately takes) and some of the changes that it is producing. The theme is that the Internet is a mechanism for "disintermediation" (i.e. the removal of an intermediary between the information and the end-user) . This concept does not explain everything that is happening, but it will help to identify why some existing institutions will fail as a result, and why some individuals are so uncomfortable with the new technology. The few examples I give do not exhaust the disintermediative effects of the Internet. Banks and banking services are undergoing more changes because of interactive communications. Some jobs have already been changed by telecommuting. It seems likely that there will be significant restructuring of education as well. There may be **similar** repercussions for **marketers** , retailers and **many** other institutions. Students and users of modern **computer** networks would do well to consider the effects of disintermediation when assessing the future consequences of the Internet. In contemplating the social, political and economic effects of networks, it is important to understand what is being changed and how existing institutions are likely to be affected. Whoever you are and whatever you do, there is a good chance that there will be some disintermediation in your future. How you adjust to it and whether it is good or bad will be up to you. It is not too early to prepare. (0 Refs)

Subfile: C
Descriptors: Internet; politics; socio-economic effects
Identifiers: disintermediation; Internet; information superhighway; change; intermediary removal; institutional failure; banking services; interactive communications; telecommuting; educational restructuring;

marketers; retailers; computer networks; social effects; political effects; economic effects; future
    Class Codes: C0230 (Economic, social and political aspects of computing) ; C5620W (Other computer networks); C7210 (Information services and centres)
    Copyright 1996, IEE

22/5/15   (Item 4 from file: 6)

0800912 NTIS Accession Number: PB80-119506/XAB
  An Evaluation of Factors Affecting Document Ranking by Information Retrieval Systems
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    The study examines ranking algorithms used in a Boolean environment. The ranking algorithms are decomposed into term **weighting** schemes and **similarity** measures. Representative **term weights** and **similarity** measures are selected from those known to exist in information retrieval environments. The ranking algorithms are tested using documents submitted by specific clearinghouses to the Current Index to Journals in Education data bases. The study used information need statements from individuals with interests congruent with the data base. After searches were conducted by professional searchers, the retrieved documents were judged for relevance by the persons submitting the **original information** need statement. The algorithms were analyzed according to their ability to move relevant documents toward the beginning of the output list. The study found that when using a controlled vocabulary or the free text, it is possible to significantly improve the order of the output. The results also indicate that ranking is at best about 20 percent effective with the remaining 80 percent not yet resolved.
    Descriptors: *Information systems; *Data retrieval; *Ranking; *Boolean algebra; Information retrieval; Algorithms; Search structuring; Information retrieval effectiveness; Index terms; Index term links; Document storage; Evaluation
    Identifiers: NTISNSFSIS
    Section Headings: 88A (Library and Information Sciences--Operations and Planning)

22/5/18   (Item 1 from file: 8)

06385274   E.I. No: EIP03207472206
    Title: A fast content-based multimedia retrieval technique using compressed data
    Author: Furht, Borko; Saksobhavivat, Pornvit
    Corporate Source: NSF Multimedia Laboratory Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, FL 33431, United States
    Conference Title: Multimedia Storage and Archiving Systems III

Abstract: In this paper, we present a novel technique that can be used for fast similarity-based indexing and retrieval of both image and video databases in distributed environments. We assume that image or video databases are stored in the compressed form using standard techniques such as JPEG for images, and M-JPEG or MPEG for videos. The existing techniques, proposed in the literature, use **computationally** intensive features and cost functions for content-based image and video retrieval and indexing. The proposed algorithm uses an innovative approach based on histograms of DC coefficients only, and therefore is **computationally** less expensive than the other approaches. In the case of a JPEG-compressed image database, the **query** process is the following. The user submits a **request** for **search** -by-similarity by presenting the desired image. The algorithm **calculates** the DC coefficients of this image and creates the histogram of DC coefficients. Then, the algorithm compares the DC histogram of the submitted image with the DC histograms of the images stored in the database using a histogram similarity metric. The image database can be local or at a remote server. In our experiments, we compared **several** histogram **similarity** metrics: **weighted** Euclidean distance, square difference, and absolute difference. The algorithm then selects and presents to the user the images with the smallest values of the metric that best match the submitted image. In the case of a compressed video database, the similarity-based indexing and retrieval is more complex. The manipulation of a video database consists of three main operations: (1) partitioning of the video into clips, (2) key frame extraction, and (3) indexing and retrieval of key frames. The proposed algorithm has been applied in all three steps. First, the DC histograms are implemented for partitioning each video into clips or camera shots. Then, in the next phase the same DC histograms are used to extract key frames and create a database of key frames only. Finally, in the last step, the user submits one or more video frames that he/she is **searching** for. We implemented the described algorithm for similarity-based retrieval to both image and video databases. The experimental results, presented in the paper, show that the proposed algorithm can be very efficient for similarity-based **search** of images and videos in distributed environments, such as Internet, Intranets, or local-area networks. 7 Refs.

Descriptors: *Content based retrieval; Multimedia systems; Image compression; Indexing (of information); Database systems; Algorithms
Identifiers: Video databases
Classification Codes:
723.2 (Data Processing); 723.5 (Computer Applications); 903.1 (Information Sources & Analysis); 723.3 (Database Systems)
723 (Computer Software, Data Handling & Applications); 741 (Light, Optics & Optical Devices); 903 (Information Science); 921 (Applied Mathematics)
72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 74 (LIGHT & OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY); 90 (ENGINEERING, GENERAL); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

22/5/37 (Item 3 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

01741770 ORDER NO: AADAA-I9967362
Similarity queries in linear constraint databases
Author: Deng, Ying
Degree: Ph.D.

    The constraint database model has recently been proposed as a
promising framework to model continuous variables and therefore images and
spaces. Constraint databases are being increasingly used to solve spatial
problems. This dissertation presents further advances on the use of the
constraint data model in the context of similarity retrieval.
    Similarity-based retrieval is an important task in many spatial and
image database applications. Given a representation scheme, it is necessary
to employ some measure to determine the visual or spatial similarity of the
objects. Spatial similarity is complex due to the numerous constraining
properties of spatial objects and their embedding in space. We propose a
new method to measure the similarities between two 2-dimensional spatial
scenes that are composed of spatial objects, which are a set of points,
line segments or polygons.
    We also investigate high-level database change operations that allow
users to be concerned only with the new information they want to insert
into the database and to leave the burden of resolving inconsistencies
between the new and the old data to the database system. The principle of
minimal change states that the result of adding the new information to a
database should be the set of models of the new information that is closest
to some possible models in the current database. Constructing similarity
measure between spatial scenes allows us to study the change operations for
constraint databases in terms of model-theoretic minimal change. We define
several change operators based on the proposed similarity measure, and
study the characteristics of these operators.
    Algorithms that implement the similarity **queries** and change
operators are introduced. Analysis of the **computational** complexities of
the algorithms shows that an efficient PTIME **evaluation** of **similarity**
queries and **several** types of change operations in linear constraint
databases is possible. We also describe and analyze experimental
investigations on how well the similarity **measures** agree with human
intuition. Finally, we describe the implementation of similarity **queries**
within the MLPQ/GIS system.

 22/5/65   (Item 1 from file: 202)
DIALOG(R)File 202:Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs.

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Word document density and relevance scoring.
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Previous work addressing the issue of word distribution in documents shows the importance of word repetitiveness as an indicator of the word content-bearing characteristics. Proposes a simple method using a measure of the tendency of words to repeat within a document to separate the **words** with **similar** **document** frequencies, but **different** topic discriminating characteristics. Describes the application of the new measure in query-document **relevance** **scoring** . Experiments on the TREC Ad Hoc and Spoken Document Retrieval tasks show useful performance improvements.

Descriptors: Query Processing; Documents; Words; Relevance
Classification Codes and Description: 5.11 (Searching and Retrieval)
Main Heading: Information Processing and Control

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An   evaluation of factors affecting document ranking by information retrieval systems. Final report, 1 September 1978 to 29 February 1980.
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Journal Announcement: 1500

   The study examines ranking algorithms used in a boolean environment. The ranking algorithms are decomposed into term **weighting** schemes and **similarity** measures. Representative term **weights** and **similarity** measures are selected from those known to exist in information retrieval environments. The ranking algorithms are tested using documents submitted by specific clearinghouses to the current index to journals in education data bases. The study used information need statements from individuals with interests congruent with the data base. After searches were conducted by professional searchers, the retrieved documents were judged for relevance by the persons submitting the **original** **information** need statement. The algorithms were analyzed according to their ability to move relevant documents toward the beginning of the output list. The study found that when using a controlled vocabulary or the free text, it is possible to significantly improve the order of the output. The results also indicate that ranking is at best about 20 percent effective with the remaining 80 percent not yet resolved

Classification Codes and Description: 5.11 (Searching and Retrieval)
Main Heading: Information Processing and Control